

• Abroad •

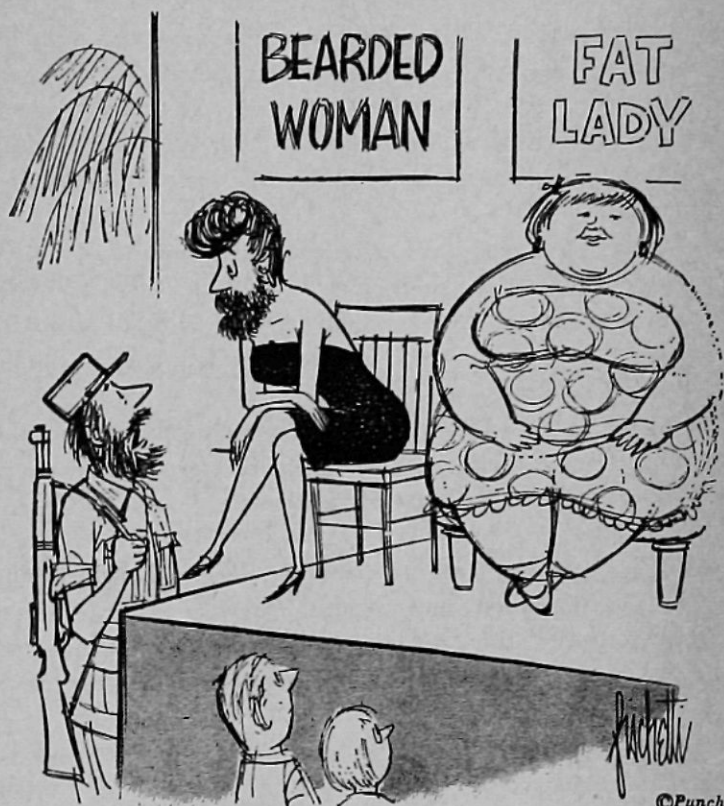
Elizabethville. Many West European observers are convinced that behind Dag Hammarskjöld's UN campaign to destroy the independence of Katanga and to oust its experienced European technicians lie not only Soviet pressures and the aspirations of India and Indonesia, but a well concealed united front between the Belgian Left and certain Anglo-American interests. Cyrille Adoula, head of the central government, is the leading Congolese trade unionist, long a favorite of the Walloon (French-speaking) left-wing socialists who have great leverage in the reorganized Belgian government that followed last year's mass strike. Irving Brown, the influential AFL-CIO European representative, has been close to both Adoula and the Walloon socialists, who, in turn, always hated both Tshombe and the Union Minière. The U.S.-owned mines in Montana and Chile, even protected, are at a disadvantage in competing with the very rich, low-cost Katanga mines; and besides, there is a world copper surplus. One of the UN officials (Schwartz) operating in the Congo, once a representative of the Swedish firm of Boledin, a competitor of Union Minière, recently visited the Katanga mining town of Kowezi with a Swedish diplomat. It is reported that Hammarskjöld's own brother heads a new Swedish company, financed largely by U.S. capital, formed "to develop mining in the ex-Belgian Congo."

Vientiane, Laos. Observers here relate the delaying tactics of the Chinese and Russian delegates at the Geneva conference to local field intelligence. The combination convinces them that the Communists are pointing toward the end of the rainy season, due the latter part of this month. Under the then suitable climatic conditions, they expect the Communists to launch a cleanup campaign to extend their military superiority throughout all decisive areas of the country. This combined method of preparing in the field while negotiating in Geneva is the same as that followed by the Communists in the late lamented nuclear test affair.

Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika. In both Tanganyika and Southern Rhodesia, African refugees and exiles from Portuguese Mozambique—Angola's opposite number on Africa's east coast—have, with various allies, set up offices of "Udenamo" (National Democratic Union of Mozambique). No one has been able to check their claims of strength at home or abroad, their sources of funds, or the supply of arms about whose use they often speak. But there is no misunderstanding about their intention to spur Mozambique along Angola's bloody path as quickly as possible; and they believe it may be soon.

Paris. Gallimard has just published a disturbing book, *Menaces sur notre vie* ("Threats to life"), by Professor J.-L. Pech. By both statistical and physiological evidence, Prof. Pech argues that the growing intake of antibiotics is having a negative effect on human health and mor-

tality: not so much the antibiotics taken as medicine for specific ailments, which are relatively small in quantity, but the food products impregnated with antibiotics and their derivatives through the use of huge amounts of antibiotics in raising poultry, hogs, cattle, etc. He claims that resultant moulds in human intestines are responsible for the sudden surge in cholesterol content with the correlated increase in atherosclerosis and cardiac ailments.



"Fidel was wondering if you'd consider leading the women's militia?"

Oxford. For a century or more, Balliol College has been known not only for its intellectual leadership in the university but for the predominant radical, labor and socialist tendencies among both its fellows and its undergraduates. Against this background both town and gown have been staggered by Balliol's flat refusal to negotiate with the National Union of Public Employees, which demanded recognition as representative of the college's domestic staff.

Paris. Abbé Henri Breuil, who first convinced the world of the genuineness of the astounding prehistoric cave paintings, died August 14 at the age of 85. He became known to the scientific and art worlds sixty years ago when he successfully pleaded the case of the famous bison drawing noticed by the granddaughter of de Santuola on the floor of the cave at Altamira where her grandfather was digging. Abbé Breuil's explorations extended to prehistoric caves in Ethiopia, China and South Africa as well as Europe. Many believe his supreme achievement to be the drawings that he made, from positions of extreme physical discomfort, of cave paintings which could not be properly photographed.

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